

species of *Atya* which issued from it. It is easy to verify upon the spot the exactness of the views expressed in this note. Those who do not accept them may always regard the two modifications described above as distinct species of *Ortmannia* *.

XLIV.—*Notes on a new Species of Acis.* By W. D. HENDERSON, M.A., B.Sc., Zoological Laboratory, the University, Aberdeen.

WHILE working along with Prof. J. Arthur Thomson over a collection of Indian-Ocean Alcyonarians I recognized the new species here described. It was included in a collection made by Prof. W. A. Herdman in Ceylon.

The colony is large and fan-shaped, rising to a height of 149 mm. and having a maximum width of 167 mm.

From a conical base, which has a flat spreading margin and is attached to a mass of worm-tubes, the short main stem arises. At a distance of 14 mm. from its origin, where it has a diameter of 3.5 mm., it divides into two principal branches.

The branching is for the most part confined to one plane, but several of the smaller branches and twigs arise at right angles to the principal plane of branching. The branching is very profuse and at several points shows anastomosis of the branches, but this is by no means common. The branches are cylindrical, but there are traces of slight flattening in the plane of branching. The twigs arise usually at right angles to the branches, and their tips as well as those of the branches are slightly clavate.

The polyps are small and are scattered over the whole surface of the stem and branches. In no place can it be said that they are confined to three surfaces, nor can any attempt at lateral arrangement be seen. The verrucæ are very small and the polyps can be completely retracted within them. The edges of the verrucæ show a variable number of spines which project above the slightly conical operculum formed by the tentacular spicules when the polyps are withdrawn.

The superficial cœnenchyma of the stem and the branches presents a striking appearance, due to the arrangement of the large flat whitish spicules and to their being outlined against the darker ground-colour of the stem and branches.

The spicules of the general cœnenchyma are flat and multi-tuberculate, varying very much in size and shape. The

* M. Ortmann regards *Atya bisulcata*, Spence Bate, as an *Ortmannia* (*Atyoida*), although the examples studied by the English author had the true *Atyan* chelæ; I may add that M. Ortmann does not appear to have observed the curious variations of this species.

tubercles are low and rough and very numerous. Many of the larger spicules extend the whole distance between two adjacent polyps, and sometimes even exceed this length. They fall into three groups, fairly distinct in shape:—(a) large modified fusiform spicules, which taper more or less towards the ends and measure from $\cdot 9$ – 3 mm. in length by $\cdot 25$ – $\cdot 45$ mm. in breadth; (b) squamous or scale-like spicules, often with slightly lobed margins, which measure from $\cdot 8$ – $1\cdot 1$ mm. in length by $\cdot 4$ – $\cdot 6$ mm. in breadth; and (c) large modified squamous spicules, consisting of a flattened tuberculate basal portion and of a projecting part which forms the projecting spine of the verrucæ. They measure, in length by breadth in millimetres, as follows:— 7×5 , $\cdot 6 \times \cdot 4$, $\cdot 5 \times \cdot 3$.

In the polyps there are slender spindle-shaped and club-shaped spicules. They are often slightly curved and either taper to both ends or are blunt and rounded at one end and pointed at the other. Many of these exhibit fairly prominent spines towards the thicker end. They vary considerably in size, being from $\cdot 3$ – $\cdot 5$ mm. in length and from $\cdot 02$ – $\cdot 06$ mm. in breadth. They are found chiefly in the tentacles, where they form an operculum to the retracted polyp; but an incomplete and irregular crown or collar is formed by them at the base of the tentacles.

In colour the spicules vary from white to semitransparent, while the whole colony has a whitish-brown appearance.

This species differs from *Acis pustulata* in not having violet-coloured opercular spicules and in the branches not being compressed in the plane of branching. It also differs from *Acis orientalis* in having the polyps on all sides of the stem and branches and in the branching not being confined to one plane.

From the fact that it was collected in Ceylon waters I propose to name it *Acis indica*, to mark it as distinct from *Acis orientalis*.

Hab. Deep water off Galle, Ceylon.

XLV.—A new Bat from the United States, representing the European *Myotis* (*Leuconoe*) *Daubentoni*. By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE subgenus *Leuconoe** has not been hitherto recognized as occurring in North America, but *Myotis yumanensis* should probably be regarded as a member of the group, although not a strongly marked example of it.

* Type, *Myotis Daubentoni*, the "Wasser-Fledermaus."